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# Low Noise, High-Bandwidth PSRR Low-Dropout 150-mA Linear Regulator

Check for Samples: TPS71750-Q1, TPS71709-Q1

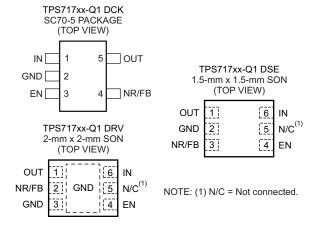
#### **FEATURES**

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- AEC-Q100 Qualified with the Following Results:
  - Device Temperature Grade 1: –40°C to 125°C Ambient Operating Temperature Range
  - Device HBM ESD Classification Level H2
  - Device HBM ESD Classification Level C3B
- 150-mA Low-Dropout Regulator with Enable
- Low I<sub>Q</sub>: 45 μA (typical)
- Available in Multiple Output Versions:
  - Fixed Output with Voltages from 0.9 V to 5
     V Using Innovative Factory EEPROM Programming
  - Adjustable Output Voltage from 0.9 V to 6.2 V
- Ultra-High PSRR:
  - 70 dB at 1 kHz, 67 dB at 100 kHz and 45 dB at 1 MHz
- Low Noise: 30-µV typical (100 Hz to 100 kHz)
- Stable with a 1-µF Ceramic Capacitor
- Excellent Load/Line Transient Response

- 3% Overall Accuracy (Over Load, Line, or Temp)
- Overcurrent and Overtemperature Protection
- Very Low Dropout: 170-mV Typical at 150 mA
- Small SC70-5, 2-mm x 2-mm SON-6, and 1.5mm x 1.5-mm SON-6 Packages

#### **APPLICATIONS**

• Wireless LAN, Bluetooth®

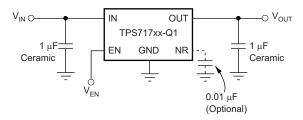


#### **DESCRIPTION**

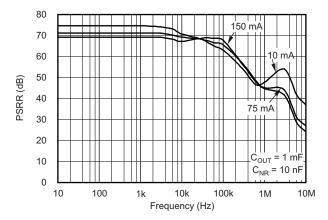
The TPS717xx-Q1 family of low-dropout (LDO), low-power linear regulators offers very high power supply rejection (PSRR) while maintaining very low 45- $\mu$ A ground current in an ultra-small, five-pin SC70 package. The family uses an advanced BiCMOS process and a PMOSFET pass device to achieve fast start-up, very low noise, excellent transient response, and excellent PSRR performance. The TPS717xx-Q1 is stable with a 1- $\mu$ F ceramic output capacitor, and uses a precision voltage reference and feedback loop to achieve a worst-case accuracy of 3% over all load, line, process, and temperature variations. It is fully specified from  $T_A = -40^{\circ}$ C to 125°C and is offered in a small SC70-5 package, a 2-mm × 2-mm SON-6 package with a thermal pad, and a 1.5-mm × 1.5-mm SON package, which are ideal for small form factor portable equipment such as wireless handsets and PDAs.

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Typical Application Circuit for Fixed Voltage Versions



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This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

#### Table 1. ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

T <sub>A</sub>	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
	TPS71750QDSERQ1	AV
-40°C to 125°C	TPS71709QDSERQ1	BD
	TPS717XXQYYYRQ1 <sup>(2)</sup>	Preview

- (1) For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.
- (2) XX is nominal output voltage (for example, 28 = 2.8 V, 285 = 2.85 V, 01 = Adjustable). YYY is package designator.

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

Over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted). All voltages are with respect to GND.

PARAMETER		V	ALUE	UNIT	
		MIN	MAX		
Input voltage r	range, V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	7	V	
Feedback inpu	ut voltage range, V <sub>FB</sub> , V <sub>NR</sub>	-0.3	3.6	V	
Enable voltage	e range, V <sub>EN</sub>	-0.3	-0.3 V <sub>IN</sub> + 0.3 V <sup>(2)</sup>		
Output voltage	e range, V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.3	-0.3 7		
Maximum outp	out current, I <sub>OUT</sub>		Internally limited		
Continuous to	tal power dissipation, P <sub>DISS</sub>	See Th	See THERMAL INFORMA		
Ambient temp	erature range, T <sub>A</sub>	-40	125	°C	
Storage junction	on temperature range, T <sub>STG</sub>	-55	-55 150		
CCD Datin an	Human body model (HBM) AEC-Q100 Classification Level H2		2	kV	
ESD Ratings	Charged-device model (CDM) AEC-Q100 Classification Level C3B		750	V	

<sup>(1)</sup> Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

		TPS717xx-Q1					
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	DCK DRV DSE (5 PINS) (6 PINS) (6 PINS)					
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	279.2	71.1	190.5			
$\theta_{JCtop}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	57.5	96.5	94.9			
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	74.1	40.5	149.3	°C/W		
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.8	2.7	6.4	*C/VV		
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	73.1	40.9	152.8			
$\theta_{JCbot}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	n/a	10.7	n/a			

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

<sup>(2)</sup>  $V_{EN}$  absolute maximum rating is  $V_{IN}$  + 0.3 V or 7 V, whichever is greater.

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**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

Over operating temperature range (T<sub>A</sub> =  $-40^{\circ}$ C to 125°C), V<sub>IN</sub> = V<sub>OUT(TYP)</sub> + 0.5 V or 2.5 V, whichever is greater; I<sub>OUT</sub> = 0.5 mA, V<sub>EN</sub> = V<sub>IN</sub>, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 1  $\mu$ F, C<sub>NR</sub> = 0.01  $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted. For TPS71701-Q1, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 2.8 V. Typical values are at  $T_A = 25$ °C.

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range <sup>(1)</sup>			2.5		6.5	V
$V_{FB}$	Internal reference (TPS71701-Q1)			0.790	0.800	0.810	V
	Output voltage range	(TPS717xx-Q1)		0.9		5	V
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage range	(TPS71701-Q1)		0.9		6.5 – V <sub>DO</sub>	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output accuracy Nominal		T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		±2.5		mV
	Output accuracy (V <sub>OUT</sub> < 1 V)	Over V <sub>IN</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> , Temp <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{OUT} + 0.5 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 6.5 \text{ V}$ 0 mA $\le I_{OUT} \le 150 \text{ mA}$	-30		30	mV
	Output accuracy (V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ 1 V)	Over V <sub>IN</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> , Temp <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{OUT}$ + 0.5 V $\leq$ $V_{IN}$ $\leq$ 6.5 V 0 mA $\leq$ $I_{OUT}$ $\leq$ 150 mA	-3		3	%
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$	Line regulation (1)		$\begin{aligned} &V_{OUT(NOM)} + 0.5 \text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 6.5 \text{ V}, \\ &I_{OUT} = 5 \text{ mA} \end{aligned}$		125		μV/V
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta I_{OUT}$	Load regulation		0 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 150 mA		120		μV/mA
$V_{DO}$	Dropout voltage <sup>(3)</sup> $(V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} - 0.1$	V)	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA		170	300	mV
I <sub>CL</sub> (Fixed)	Output current limit (fix	xed output)	$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(NOM)}$	200	325	575	mA
I <sub>CL</sub> (Adjustable)	Output current limit (T	PS71701-Q1)	$V_{OUT} = 0.9 \times V_{OUT(NOM)}$	200	325	575	mA
I	Ground nin current		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 mA		45	80	μΑ
I <sub>GND</sub>	Ground pin current		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 150 mA		100		μΑ
	Shutdown current		$V_{EN} \le 0.4 \text{ V}, 2.5 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} < 4.5 \text{ V}, \\ T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.20	1.5	μΑ
I <sub>SHDN</sub>	(I <sub>GND</sub> )		$V_{EN} \le 0.4 \text{ V}, 4.5 \text{ V} \le V_{IN} \le 6.5 \text{ V}, \\ T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.90		μΑ
I <sub>FB</sub>	Feedback pin current (TPS71701-Q1)				0.02	1	μΑ
	Power-supply rejection ratio $V_{\rm IN} = 3.8 \ \rm V, \ V_{\rm OUT} = 2.8 \ \rm V, \ I_{\rm OUT} = 150 \ \rm mA$		f = 100 Hz		70		dB
			f = 1 kHz		70		dB
PSRR			f = 10 kHz		67		dB
			f = 100 kHz		67		dB
			f = 1 MHz		45		dB
	Output noise voltage		C <sub>NR</sub> = none (fixed output, TPS71701-Q1)		95 × V <sub>OUT</sub>		μV <sub>RMS</sub>
$V_N$	BW = 100 Hz to 100 k $V_{IN} = 3.8 \text{ V}, V_{OUT} = 2.3 \text{ V}$		$C_{NR} = 0.001 \ \mu F$		$25 \times V_{OUT}$		$\mu V_{RMS}$
	$I_{OUT} = 3.6 \text{ V}, V_{OUT} = 2.6 \text{ I}_{OUT} = 10 \text{ mA}$	υ <b>ν</b> ,	C <sub>NR</sub> = 0.01 μF		$12.5 \times V_{OUT}$		$\mu V_{RMS}$
			C <sub>NR</sub> = 0.1 µF		$11.5 \times V_{OUT}$		$\mu V_{RMS}$
<del>-</del>	Startup time		$0.9 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{OUT}} \le 1.6 \text{ V}, \text{ C}_{\text{NR}} = 0.001  \mu\text{F}$		0.700		ms
T <sub>STR</sub>	$V_{OUT} = 90\% V_{OUT(NOM)}$ $R_L = 19 \Omega, C_{OUT} = 1 \mu$		$1.6 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{OUT}} < \text{V}_{\text{MAX}}, \text{C}_{\text{NR}} = 0.01  \mu\text{F}$		0.160		ms
$V_{EN(HI)}$	Enable high (enabled)		V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 5.5 V	1.2		6.5 <sup>(4)</sup>	V
			5.5 V < V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 6.5 V	1.25		6.5	V
V <sub>EN(LO)</sub>	Enable low (shutdown	)		0		0.4	V
I <sub>EN(HI)</sub>	Enable pin current, en	abled	EN = 6.5 V		0.02	1	μΑ
UVLO	Under-voltage lockout		V <sub>IN</sub> rising	2.41	2.45	2.49	V
0.20	Hysteresis		V <sub>IN</sub> falling		150		mV
T <sub>SD</sub>	Thermal shutdown ten	nperature	Shutdown, temperature increasing		160		°C
'SD	Thermal shuldown temperature		Reset, temperature decreasing		140		°C

Minimum  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + V_{DO}$  or 2.5 V, whichever is greater. Does not include external resistor tolerances.

**STRUMENTS** 

 $V_{DO}$  is not measured for devices with  $V_{OUT(NOM)}$  < 2.6 V because minimum  $V_{IN}$  = 2.5 V. Maximum  $V_{EN(HI)}$  =  $V_{IN}$  + 0.3 or 6.5 V, whichever is smaller.



#### **DEVICE INFORMATION**

#### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS**

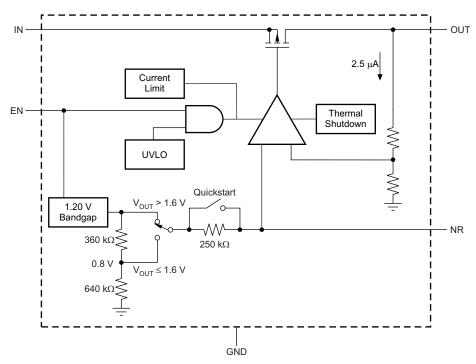


Figure 1. Fixed Voltage Versions

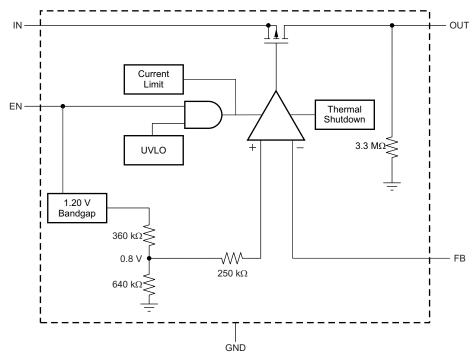
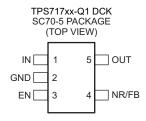


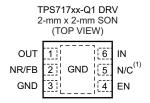
Figure 2. Adjustable Voltage Version

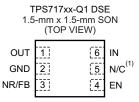
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## TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

#### PIN CONFIGURATIONS







NOTE: (1) N/C = Not connected.

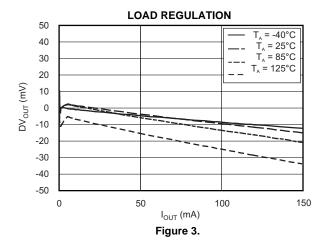
#### **Table 2. PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

TPS717xx-Q1				
NAME	SC70 (DCK)	2 × 2 SON (DRV)	1.5 × 1.5 SON (DSE)	DESCRIPTION
IN	1	6	6	Input to the device.
GND	2	3	2	Ground.
EN	3	4	4	Driving the enable pin (EN) high turns on the regulator. Driving this pin low puts the regulator into standby mode, thereby reducing operating current.
NR	4	2	3	Fixed voltage versions only. An external capacitor connected to this terminal bypasses noise generated by the internal bandgap, lowering output noise.
FB	4	2	3	Adjustable voltage version only. The voltage at this pin is fed to the error amplifier. A resistor divider from OUT to FB sets the output voltage when in regulation.
OUT	5	1	1	This is the regulated output voltage. A small capacitor is needed from this pin to ground to assure stability; a 1-µF ceramic capacitor is adequate.
NC	_	5	5	Not connected. This pin can be tied to ground to improve thermal dissipation.

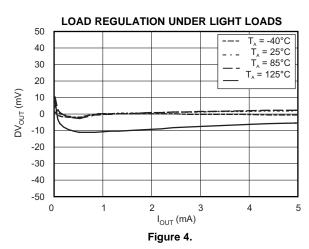


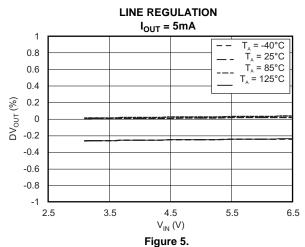
#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

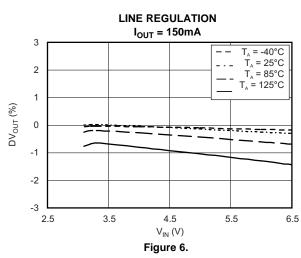
Over operating temperature range ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to 125°C),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 0.5$  V or 2.5 V, whichever is greater;  $I_{OUT} = 0.5$  mA,  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1$   $\mu$ F,  $C_{NR} = 0.01$   $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted. For TPS71701-Q1,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8$  V. Typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .

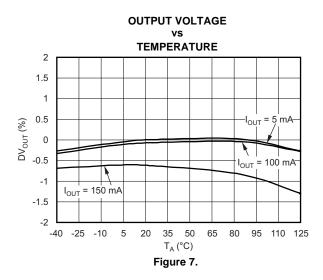


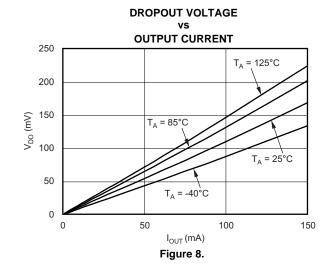
INSTRUMENTS









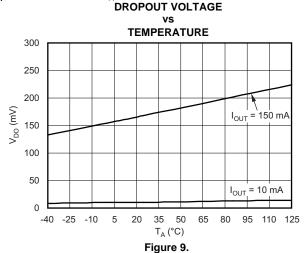


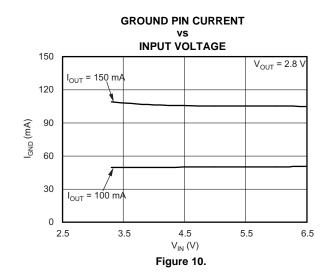
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#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

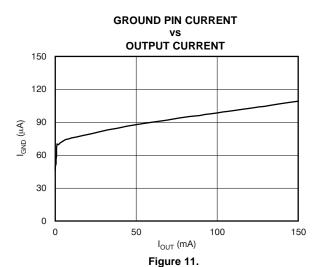
Over operating temperature range ( $T_A = -40$ °C to 125°C),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 0.5$  V or 2.5 V, whichever is greater;  $I_{OUT} = 0.5$  mA,  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1$   $\mu$ F,  $C_{NR} = 0.01$   $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted. For TPS71701-Q1,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8$  V.

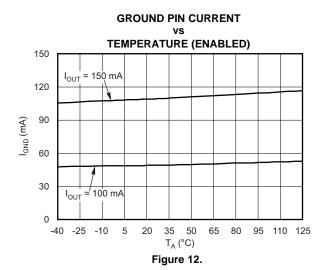
Typical values are at  $T_A = 25$ °C.

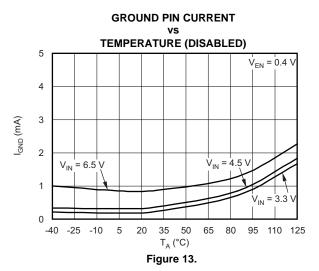


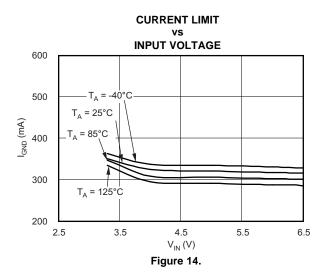


**NSTRUMENTS** 











#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Over operating temperature range ( $T_A = -40$ °C to 125°C),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 0.5$  V or 2.5 V, whichever is greater;  $I_{OUT} = 0.5$ mA,  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1~\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{NR} = 0.01~\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise noted. For TPS71701-Q1,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8~\text{V}$ .

Typical values are at  $T_A = 25$ °C.

**NSTRUMENTS** 

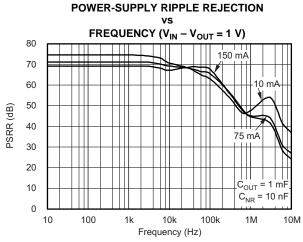


Figure 15.

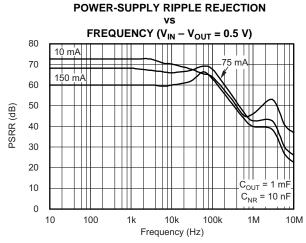
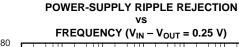


Figure 16.



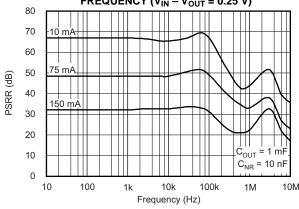
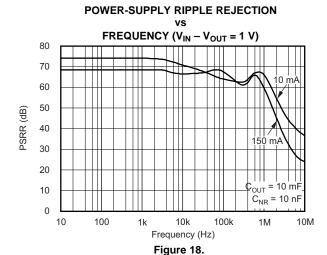
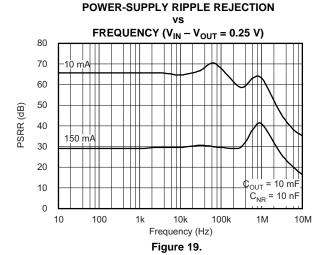
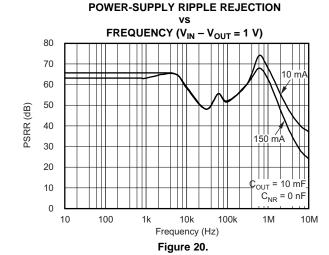


Figure 17.







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#### TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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10 kHz

1 MHz

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

80

70

60

50

40

30

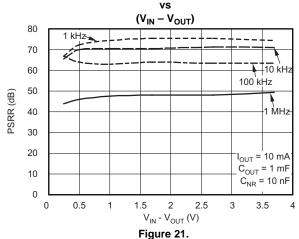
0

PSRR (dB)

Over operating temperature range ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to 125°C),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 0.5$  V or 2.5 V, whichever is greater;  $I_{OUT} = 0.5$  mA,  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1$   $\mu$ F,  $C_{NR} = 0.01$   $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted. For TPS71701-Q1,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8$  V.

Typical values are at  $T_A = 25$ °C.



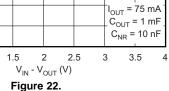


## 20

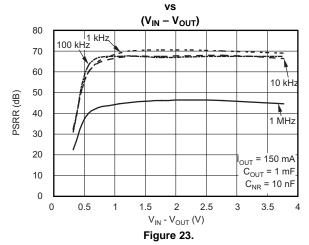
0.5

1 kHz

100 kHz



#### **POWER-SUPPLY RIPPLE REJECTION**



#### **OUTPUT SPECTRAL NOISE DENSITY**

**POWER-SUPPLY RIPPLE REJECTION** 

 $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$ 

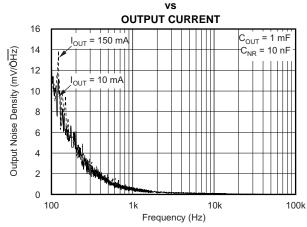


Figure 24.



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Over operating temperature range ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to 125°C),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 0.5$  V or 2.5 V, whichever is greater;  $I_{OUT} = 0.5$  mA,  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1$   $\mu$ F,  $C_{NR} = 0.01$   $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted. For TPS71701-Q1,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8$  V.

Typical values are at  $T_A = 25$ °C.

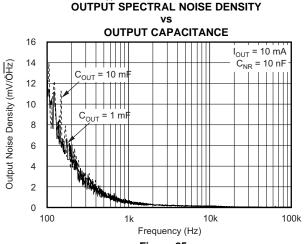


Figure 25.

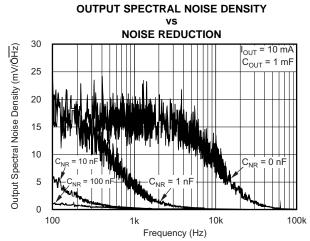
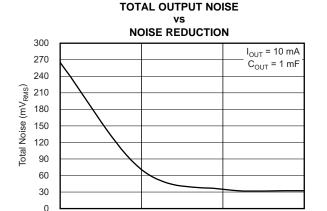


Figure 26.

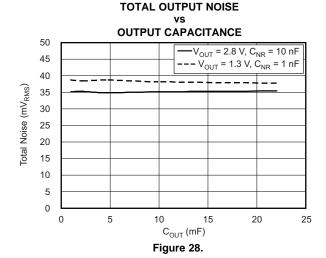


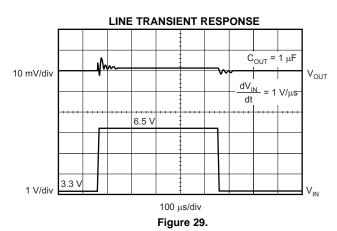
 $C_{NR}$  (nF) Figure 27.

10

100

1







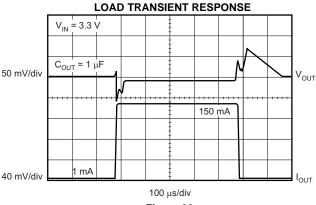


Figure 30.

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### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Over operating temperature range ( $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to 125°C),  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(TYP)} + 0.5$  V or 2.5 V, whichever is greater;  $I_{OUT} = 0.5$  mA,  $V_{EN} = V_{IN}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 1$   $\mu$ F,  $C_{NR} = 0.01$   $\mu$ F, unless otherwise noted. For TPS71701-Q1,  $V_{OUT} = 2.8$  V.

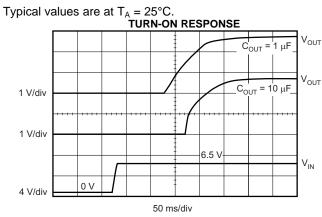
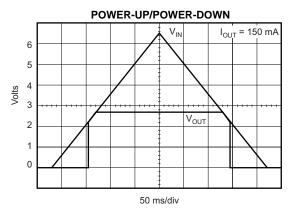


Figure 31.



NSTRUMENTS

Figure 32.

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Optional 1-µF input

Optional 1- $\mu$ F input

capacitor. May improve

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#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

The TPS717xx-Q1 belongs to a family of new generation LDO regulators that use innovative circuitry to achieve ultra-wide bandwidth and high loop gain, resulting in extremely high PSRR (up to 1 MHz) at very low headroom ( $V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}$ ). Fixed voltage versions provide a noise reduction pin to bypass noise generated by the bandgap reference and to improve PSRR while a quick-start circuit fast-charges this capacitor. These features, combined with low noise, enable, low ground pin current, and ultra-small packaging, make this part ideal for portable applications. This family of regulators offers sub-bandgap output voltages, current limit and thermal protection, and is fully specified from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Figure 33 shows the basic circuit connections for the fixed voltage options. Figure 34 gives the connections for the adjustable output version (TPS71701-Q1). Note that the NR pin is not available on the adjustable version.

capacitor. May improve source impedance, noise or PSRR.

V<sub>IN</sub> OUT

TPS717xx-Q1

EN GND NR

Optional 0.01-μF bypass capacitor to reduce output noise and increase PSRR.

Figure 33. Typical Application Circuit (Fixed Voltage Versions)

source impedance, noise or PSRR.

VIN OUT TPS71701-Q1 R1 1 µF Ceramic

EN GND FB

R2

Figure 34. Typical Application Circuit (Adjustable Voltage Version)

For the adjustable version (TPS71701-Q1), the NR pin is replaced with a feedback (FB) pin. The voltage on this pin sets the output voltage and is determined by the values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . The values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be calculated for any voltage using the formula given in Equation 1:

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_2} \times 0.800, R_2 \sim 320 \text{k}\Omega$$
 (1)

The value of  $R_2$  directly impacts the stability of the device and should be chosen at approximately 160  $k\Omega$  or 320  $k\Omega$ . Sample resistor values for common output voltages are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Sample 1% Resistor Values for Common Output Voltages

V <sub>OUT</sub>	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>
1	80.6 kΩ	324 kΩ
1.2	162 kΩ	324 kΩ
1.5	294 kΩ	332 kΩ
1.8	402 kΩ	324 kΩ
2.5	665 kΩ	316 kΩ
3.3	1.02 ΜΩ	324 kΩ
5	1.74 ΜΩ	332 kΩ

#### Input and Output Capacitor Requirements

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability, it is good analog design practice to connect a 0.1- $\mu$ F to 1- $\mu$ F low equivalent series resistance (ESR) capacitor across the input supply near the regulator. This capacitor will counteract reactive input sources and improve transient response, noise rejection, and ripple rejection. A higher-value capacitor may be necessary if large, fast rise-time load transients are anticipated or if the device is located several inches from the power source. If source impedance is not sufficiently low, a 0.1- $\mu$ F input capacitor may be necessary to ensure stability.

The TPS717xx-Q1 is designed to be stable with standard ceramic capacitors of values 1  $\mu$ F or larger. The X5R- and X7R-type capacitors are best because they have minimal variation in value and ESR over temperature. Maximum ESR should be < 1  $\Omega$ .

The TPS717xx-Q1 implements an innovative internal compensation circuit that does not require a feedback capacitor across  $R_2$  for stability. A feedback capacitor should not be used for this device.

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#### **Output Noise**

In most LDOs, the bandgap is the dominant noise source. If a noise reduction capacitor ( $C_{NR}$ ) is used with the TPS717xx-Q1, the bandgap does not contribute significantly to noise. Instead, noise is dominated by the output resistor divider and the error amplifier input. To minimize noise in a given application, use a 0.01- $\mu$ F (minimum) noise reduction capacitor; for the adjustable version, smaller value resistors in the output resistor divider reduce noise. A parallel combination that gives 2.5  $\mu$ A of divider current has the same noise performance as a fixed voltage version.

Equation 2 approximates the total noise referred to the feedback point (FB pin) when  $C_{NR} = 0.01 \mu F$ , total noise is approximately given by Equation 2:

$$V_{N} = 11.5 \frac{\mu V_{RMS}}{V} \times V_{OUT}$$
 (2)

### **Board Layout Recommendations to Improve PSRR and Noise Performance**

To improve ac performance such as PSRR, output noise, and transient response, it is recommended that the board be designed with separate ground planes for  $V_{\text{IN}}$  and  $V_{\text{OUT}}$ , with each ground plane connected only at the GND pin of the device. In addition, the ground connection for the bypass capacitor should connect directly to the GND pin of the device.

#### Internal Current Limit

The TPS717xx-Q1 internal current limit helps protect the regulator during fault conditions. During current limit, the output sources a fixed amount of current that is largely independent of output voltage. For reliable operation, the device should not be operated in a current limit state for extended periods of time.

The PMOS pass element in the TPS717xx-Q1 has a built-in body diode that conducts current when the voltage at OUT exceeds the voltage at IN. This current is not limited, so if extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated, external limiting may be appropriate.

#### **Shutdown**

The enable pin (EN) is active high and is compatible with standard and low voltage, TTL-CMOS levels. When shutdown capability is not required, EN can be connected to IN.

#### **Dropout Voltage**

The TPS717xx-Q1 uses a PMOS pass transistor to achieve low dropout. When  $(V_{IN}-V_{OUT})$  is less than the dropout voltage  $(V_{DO})$ , the PMOS pass device is in its linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the  $R_{DS(ON)}$  of the PMOS pass element.  $V_{DO}$  will approximately scale with output current because the PMOS device behaves like a resistor in dropout.

As with any linear regulator, PSRR and transient response are degraded as  $(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}})$  approaches dropout. This effect is shown in Figure 21 through Figure 23 in the Typical Characteristics section.

#### Startup

Fixed voltage versions of the TPS717xx-Q1 use a quick-start circuit to fast-charge the noise reduction capacitor,  $C_{NR}$ , if present (see Functional Block Diagrams, Figure 1). This circuit allows the combination of very low output noise and fast start-up times. The NR pin is high impedance, so a low leakage  $C_{NR}$  capacitor must be used; most ceramic capacitors are appropriate in this configuration.

Note that for fastest startup,  $V_{IN}$  should be applied first, then the enable pin (EN) driven high. If EN is tied to IN, startup will be somewhat slower. Refer to Figure 31 in the Typical Characteristics section. The quick-start switch is closed for approximately 135  $\mu$ s. To ensure that  $C_{NR}$  is fully charged during the quick-start time, a 0.01  $\mu$ F or smaller capacitor should be used.

For output voltages below 1.6 V, a voltage divider on the bandgap reference voltage is employed to optimize output regulation performance for lower output voltages. This configuration results in an additional resistor in the quick-start path and combined with the noise reduction capacitor ( $C_{NR}$ ) results in slower start-up times for output voltages below 1.6 V.

Equation 3 approximates the start-up time as a function of  $C_{NR}$  for output voltages below 1.6 V:

$$t_{START} = 160\mu s + (540 \frac{\mu s}{nF} \times C_{NR} nF) \mu s$$
 (3)

#### **Transient Response**

As with any regulator, increasing the size of the output capacitor reduces overshoot or undershoot magnitude but increases duration of the transient response.

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#### **Under-Voltage Lock-Out (UVLO)**

The TPS717xx-Q1 utilizes an under-voltage lock-out circuit to keep the output shut off until internal circuitry is operating properly. The UVLO circuit has a de-glitch feature so that it typically ignores undershoot transients on the input if they are less than 50-µs duration.

#### Minimum Load

The TPS717xx-Q1 is stable and well-behaved with no output load. Traditional PMOS LDO regulators suffer from lower loop gain at very light output loads. The TPS717xx-Q1 employs an innovative low-current mode circuit to increase loop gain under very light or no-load conditions, resulting in improved output voltage regulation performance down to zero output current.

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

#### **Thermal Protection**

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately 160°C, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately 140°C the output circuitry is again enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This cycling limits the dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage because of overheating.

Any tendency to activate the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or an inadequate heatsink. For reliable operation, junction temperature should be limited to 125°C maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design (including heatsink), increase the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions. For good

reliability, thermal protection should trigger at least 35°C above the maximum expected ambient condition of your particular application. This configuration produces a worst-case junction temperature of 125°C at the highest expected ambient temperature and worst-case load.

The internal protection circuitry of the TPS717xx-Q1 has been designed to protect against overload conditions. It was not intended to replace proper heatsinking. Continuously running the TPS717xx-Q1 into thermal shutdown will degrade device reliability.

#### **Power Dissipation**

The ability to remove heat from the die is different for each package type, presenting different considerations in the printed circuit board (PCB) layout. The PCB area around the device that is free of other components moves the heat from the device to the ambient air. Performance data for JEDEC lowand high-K boards are given in the THERMAL INFORMATION table. Using heavier copper will increase the effectiveness in removing heat from the device. The addition of plated through-holes to heat-dissipating layers also improves the heatsink effectiveness.

Power dissipation depends on input voltage and load conditions. Power dissipation ( $P_D$ ) is equal to the product of the output current times the voltage drop across the output pass element ( $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$ ), as shown in Equation 4:

$$P_{D} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT}$$
(4)

#### **Package Mounting**

Solder pad footprint recommendations for the TPS717xx-Q1 are available from the Texas Instruments web site at www.ti.com.

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#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>	Samples (Requires Login)
TPS71709QDSERQ1	ACTIVE	WSON	DSE	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
TPS71750QDSERQ1	ACTIVE	WSON	DSE	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TPS71709-Q1, TPS71750-Q1:

Catalog: TPS71709, TPS71750

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:





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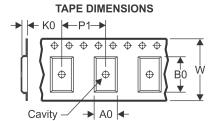
Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

### PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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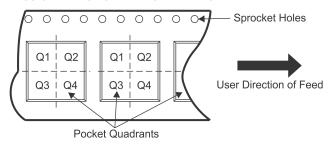
#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

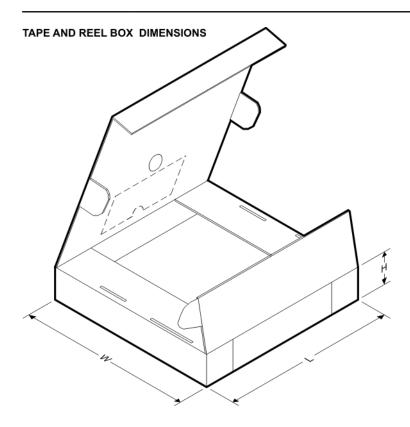


#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS71709QDSERQ1	WSON	DSE	6	3000	179.0	8.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2
TPS71750QDSERQ1	WSON	DSE	6	3000	179.0	8.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	4.0	8.0	Q2

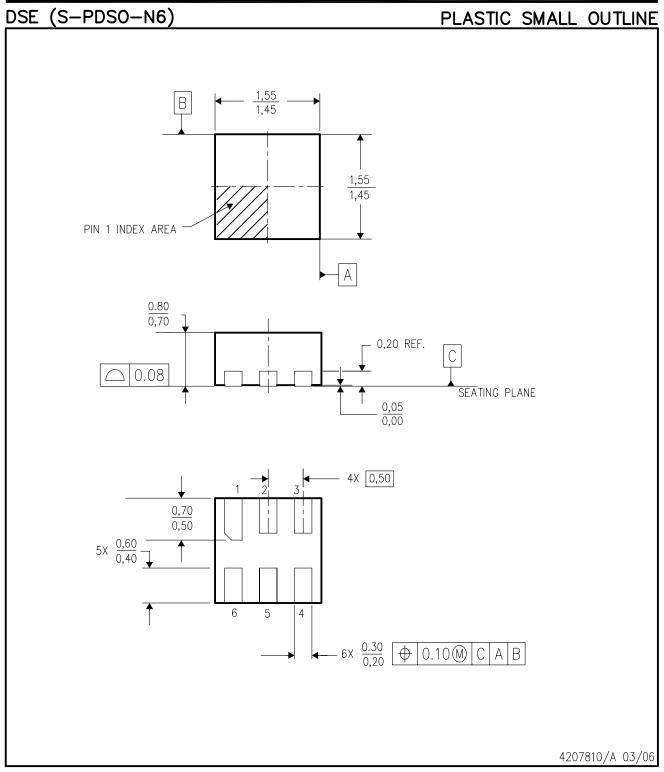
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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS71709QDSERQ1	WSON	DSE	6	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TPS71750QDSERQ1	WSON	DSE	6	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Small Outline No-Lead (SON) package configuration.
- D. This package is lead-free.



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